

France and Great Britain, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Evening Standard" states.

Washington, April 9th.—Voluntary instead of compulsory universal military training as proposed by the army re-organization bill was adopted today by the Senate. As adopted the plan which the War Department is to put in force during the calendar year of nineteen twenty-two, provides that all men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight years would be eligible for four months training in any one year they might elect.

London, April 10th.—Notwithstanding the insistence of France that there was no alternative for her, in the circumstances, except the occupation of German territory, and her denial of the statement that she acted without warning, officials here view France's note as conciliatory, because of the expressed desire of France for an allied conference. This view is emphasized by the fact that Mr. Lloyd George left today for San Remo, though it was stated yesterday he might postpone his departure. Mr. Lloyd George did not attend the meeting of the Supreme Council which was held this morning, and Lord Curzon was also not present because of illness. It was stated that the council did not discuss the German situation, but continued to work on the Turkish treaty. In other official quarters the French note is considered to have relieved the tension of yesterday.

London, April 10th.—The declaration that the allies repeatedly declined to sanction an advance of French troops east of the Rhine, and that the statements by M. Millerand and other French ministers gave the impression that France would abstain from single-handed action against Germany, is contained in a note outlining the British attitude sent to Paris, says the "Times" emphasis is laid on the fact that grave problems in connection with the execution of the Versailles treaty may arise in the future, and it is assumed that France will not act again on her own initiative, otherwise the work of the peace conference may become futile. Reports from Paris saying that France has been told that Lord Derby would be instructed not to participate in the conference of ambassadors in Paris until France had given an assurance that she would in future act in unison with her allies, are confirmed by the "Times", which says it has learned that the French-African troops, which originally occupied Frankfurt, have been replaced by European forces, it being explained that the Africans were only used because they were the nearest to Frankfurt and with the view of taking swift action.

London, April 10th.—At a world conference on Finance, which will be held in Brussels early in May, when the Supreme Council of the League of Nations convenes, representatives of foreign

countries, it is planned, will discuss foreign exchanges, trade credits, taxation and values and standardization of budgets. The world's leading ministers, bankers and financiers are expected to attend the conference. Each country represented will be under the obligation to lay before the conference its balance sheet, giving the full debit and credit position and the country's own particular financial difficulties besides stating definitely its exact degree of bankruptcy, if any. It is thought probable that neutrals who prospered through the war will be asked to suggest a means of aiding less fortunate nations and it is also believed that an international loan for Armenia will be asked.

London, April 10th.—Mr. Lloyd George leaves for a conference of Allied Premiers at San Remo, Italy, this afternoon. He will make the trip by sea, according to a statement issued at Downing Street this morning. The announcement was made that no conference of the Allied representatives for the discussion of the Franco-German situation was expected here today.

Washington, April 10th.—Sailors are deserting from the United States Navy wholesale, and officers are resigning daily, it was disclosed by Admiral Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in testimony given this morning before the Senate Committee, investigating the part played by the navy in the war. Admiral Washington declared that unless the pay, both of officers and men, was raised, the navy could not be saved from disaster. He said the American Navy had been going down hill rapidly since July 1915, and told the Committee that the desertions during the last half of 1919 totalled 4,666 men, including 1,000 petty officers and if the present conditions continue, he asserted, the Navy not only will be undermanned by 1921, but a large per cent of those on the roster will be inexperienced boys. The Naval Medical Corps is in the worst condition in its history, the Admiral declared, 200 medical officers having resigned since the war.

London, April 10th.—The Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, in an address to Derbyshire farmers, contrasted favourably the Canadian banking methods with those of England and said it was certainly to the credit of Canadian banks that much was done to help people at the beginning that they judged a man by his character and treated him liberally in misfortune. He hoped more liberal policy would prevail in England.

Toronto, April 11th.—Lieutenant William Barker, V. C. D. S. O., has been awarded a second silver medal by the King of Italy for his wonderful and heroic fighting in October 1916, in which he tackled a large number of Germans single-handed and shot down six of them before he was brought down by the en-

emy fire. He now holds more decorations than any other living British airman.

Paris, April 15th.—The Press comment favourably on a proposal by the London Cabinet relative to the disarmament of Germany, collective representations by the Allies not having always obtained the desired result. They applaud the attitude of England and trust that her proposition testifies to a happy evolution of her policy. M. Millerand, in the course of a newspaper interview, denies the obligations of certain Italian newspapers, attributing the occupation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt to a desire for annexation and as a manifestation of the spirit of militarism. He declared that France was not animated by any hostile sentiment or spirit of vengeance towards Germany, and only required the payment of what was due to her. He added that the Allies should be aware of Germany until she was disarmed. He also expressed his conviction that friendly Italians better informed, would recognize that militarism did not reside at Paris, but at Berlin.

Paris, April 14th.—The Allies have taken the initiative for a collective note for obtaining from Berlin the strict execution of the clauses of the Treaty relative to disarmament, and in case of refusal by Germany, the delivery of food will cease. This action by the Allies is fully justified by the bad faith of Germany visible in all directions.

Paris, April 15th.—A despatch to the "Journal" states that the Govt. has decided, as a precautionary measure, to guard the approaches to the Govt. offices and other public buildings, and has stationed 15 large tanks and 20 machine-guns at various points. A new conspiracy is feared, having for its object the seizing of power and an Alliance with Soviet Russia for resuming the war against France. The Wolff Bureau states that General Luttwitz and Major Noschhoff have been arrested.

San Remo, April 16th.—Premier Nitti, accompanied by General Radoglio, has arrived here.

Marseilles, April 16th.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived here today and left for Nice with his suite, where he will pass the night.

NEW YORK, April 17th 1920.
 Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence brand
 pr. brl. \$12.00
 Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$4.20
 New Season's Pork per brl. \$43.00
 Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$43.00
 Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs
 \$19.29.
 Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
 Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
 per lb. 27 66-100d.
 Exchange, New York and London, 60
 days' sight \$3.91
 Exchange New York and London, sight
 \$3.94½